Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by FRIED. WEITZEL, Printer to the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1829. [VOL. IX.....NO. 432

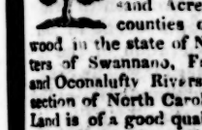
TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the terms of this paper, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum, if no two dollars and a half per annum, if no two dollars will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 75 cents for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 23

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. *Eben. Dickson's* Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting. 13'55

His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. *Salisbury, Nov.* 18, 1828.

225,000 acres of LAND

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood in the state of North Carolina, on the waters of Swannano, French Board, Tuckasege and Oconalufty Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of *Iron Ore* have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Ashville. JAS. COOK, *Agent.*

Nov. 4th, 1828. 6mt66

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust to me executed, by John Klutts, I will sell at his house on Wednesday the 4th day of February next, the following tracts of land, viz:

One tract of land lying one mile South-East of Concord, it being the tract whereon the said Klutts now lives, adjoining the lands of John E. Mahan, Andrew Corzine, and others, containing by estimation ninety two and a half acres.

One tract, conveyed to the said John Klutts by Tobias Klutts, adjoining the foregoing tract, and the lands of John E. Mahan and others, containing seventy acres, more or less.

One tract conveyed to the said Klutts by Paul Barringer, adjoining the Ferguson tract, the lands of Peter Dry, George Lytaker and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also, one other tract of land, conveyed to the said Klutts by John Corzine, adjoining the lands of Abel Corzine, Silas Corzine and others, containing forty acres, more or less.

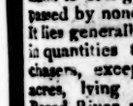
Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the Deeds of Trust aforesaid, I will sell the following personal property, viz:

Six *negroes*, Ezekiel, John, July, Jude, Betsey and Jim; eight head of horse-beasts, among which are three elegant young animals of the Dion and Florizel breeds, the other five are good farm horses; about twenty head of cattle, a stock of hogs, a road waggon and gears, and House-hold and Kitchen furniture. 3t52

The sale will continue from day to day, until all the above mentioned property be sold.—Terms made known on the day of sale, by

Jan. 12th, 1829. JAS. McREE, *Trustee.*

Mills and Lands.



THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

17tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second Session of Twentieth Congress.

[PUBLIC, NO. 1.]

An Act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, for the service of the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine; that is to say:

For compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, their Officers, and Clerks, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, 465,998 dollars; For expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salary of the Librarian, 487 dollars and fifty cents; For compensation to the President of the United States, 6,250 dollars; For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, 1,250 dollars; For compensation to the Secretary of State, 1,500 dollars; For compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, per act of the Twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen 3,975 dollars; For compensation to the Clerks in the said Department, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, 1,100 dollars; For compensation to the messengers in the Department of State, including the messenger in the Patent Office, in full of all allowances, 362 and 50 cents; For compensation to one machinist in the Patent Office, per act of twenty sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 175 dollars; For the incidental and contingent expenses of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, 6,725 dollars; For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1,500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 2,600 dollars; For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, 237 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, 350 dollars; for compensation to the messenger in said office, and assistant, in full of all allowances, 262 dollars 50 cents; For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury 875 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 4,400 hundred and 62 dollars and 50 cents: For additional compensation to one clerk per act of second of March, 1,800 hundred and 27, and 50 dollars; For compensation to messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, 262 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 2,437 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 3,300 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in the said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, 760 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 4000 and 50 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 4,400 and 50 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For compensation to the third Auditor of the Treasury, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the third Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen 5,200 and 25 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, and assistant, in full of all allowances, 262 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 3,700 and 62 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 900 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 2,600 and 25 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 925 dollars; For additional salary of one clerk, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 50 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office, of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 1,300 and 12 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twenty sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 300 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances 175 dollars; For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 5,500 and 87 dollars and 50 cents; For additional salary of four clerks, per act of second of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, 200 dollars; For compensation to messengers in said office, including the allowance for stamping ships' registers in full of all allowances, 287 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 750 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 4,800 and 62 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the messengers in said office in full of all allowances, 262 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 62 dollars and 50 cents; For allowances to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters: for expenses of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationary, fuel, printing, books, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein; including the expenses of advertising notices in relation to the reimbursement of certain portions of the public debt, 7,500 and 37 dollars and 50 cents; For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings, and for the repairs of two fire engines and buckets, 475 dollars; For compensation to the Secretary of War, 1,500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 5,600 and 50 dollars; For one clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per act of second March, one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-seven, 250 dollars; For compensation to the messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, 262 dollars and 50 cents; For contingent expenses of the office of Secretary of War, 750 dollars; For books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, 250 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 975 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office in full of all allowances 175 dollars; For contingent expenses of said office, 75 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases per act of twenty sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, 875 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For contingent expenses of said office, 200 and 7 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 537 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to one clerk in said office, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 200 dollars; For contingent expenses of said office, 250 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 537 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to one clerk in said office, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 200 dollars; For contingent expenses of said office, including printing advertisements, 650 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 537 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 200 dollars; For contingent expenses of said office, 250 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance office, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 737 dollars and 50 cents; For contingent expenses of said office, 200 dollars; For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 287 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, 537 dollars and 50 cents; For contingent expenses of said office, 157 dollars; For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, 1,500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 2000 and 50 dollars; For compensation to the clerk in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 250 dollars; For compensation to the clerk in said office, per act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 250 dollars; For compensation to the messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, 262 dollars and 50 cents; For contingent expenses of said office, 750 dollars; For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, 2,600 and 25 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. 887 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the clerks and draftsman in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 1000 dollars; For additional compensation to one clerk in said office, per act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, 50 dollars; For compensation to the messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, 175 dollars; For contingent expenses of said office, 450 dollars; For allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the War and Navy Buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, candles, fuel, labor, &c. 537 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the Postmaster General, 1,500 dollars; For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, 1,200 hundred and 50 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Postmaster General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 5,600 and 75 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 1,400 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, 1,600 dollars; For compensation to the messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, 262 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to one additional assistant messenger, 87 dollars and 50 cents; For contingent expenses of said office, 1,250 dollars; For compensation to the Surveyor General, in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, 500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 500 dollars; For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, 500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 425 dollars; For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, 500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor 500 dollars; For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, 500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 375 dollars; For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, 500 dollars; For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 500 dollars; For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, 500 dollars; For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, 2,400 dollars; For compensation to the persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, 2,500 and 75 dollars; For incidental and contingent expenses, and repairs, cost of machinery; for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, 2,300 and 25 dollars; For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, 1,900 and 50 dollars; For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, 87 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, and printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, 1,400 and 50 dollars; For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, 1,600 and 50 dollars; For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, 87 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, 2,100 and 25 dollars; For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, 87 dollars and 50 cents; For compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, and printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, 1,600 hundred and 66 dollars; For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, 19,600 dollars; For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, 875 dollars; For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, 200 dollars; For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, 250 dollars; For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, 2,700 and 25 dollars; For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fees, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and preceding years; and, likewise, for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, 37,500 dollars; For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Government, 512 dollars and 50 cents; For the support of light houses, floating lights, and other objects, for the protection of navigation, 42,000 dollars; For surveying the public lands of the United States, 10,000 dollars; For stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, 400 dollars; For the salaries of the two keepers of the Public Archives in Florida Territory, 250 dollars; For the salaries of Ministers of the United States at London, Paris, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Mexico and Columbia; for the salaries of Charges des Affaires at Stockholm, the Netherlands, Denmark, Lisbon, Guatemala, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili; for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation and for the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, 31,600 and 25 dollars; For the Salaries of the Agents of Claims at London and Paris, 1000 dollars; For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen in foreign countries, 6,200 and 50 dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 6th Jan. 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.

YOU are required to appear in full uniform, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 28th day of February next,—the last Saturday in the month. As Capt. Lemly intends resigning, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, you will be required to elect, on that day, some suitable gentleman as your Commander; it is particularly desirable, therefore, that *every* member of the company should be punctual in his attendance.

By order. JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

January 19th, 1828. 6t55

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Lost, or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828. 30

Estate of Moses Rodgers, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the January court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Cabarrus, N. C. as executor of the last will of Moses Rodgers, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make immediate payment; and all those who have demands will present their accounts for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. CARSON RODGERS, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 19, 1829. 3t53

A certain Cure for Intemperance.

THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy: letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.

WM. L. AUSTIN.

Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3mt57

N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following items will show what were the last doings of the General Assembly of this state, at its recent session:

COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. Mr. Eccles presented a resolution in favor of John MacRae, altering the time of repayment of a loan made to him by the State, one year longer. The resolution passed the House of Commons, but was rejected in the Senate. Mr. Eccles, from the committee of internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition of the Buncombe Turnpike company, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of said petition. Concurred in. The bill to provide for the final settlement of executors and administrators, was *postponed indefinitely*.

Thursday, Jan. 8. The bill allowing compensation to patrollers—the bill more effectually to punish persons who attempt to poison others—the bill to amend the practice of courts of equity; the bill for the purpose of collecting information relative to a penitentiary system and lunatic asylum—the bill regulating the appointment of clerks of county courts and county attornies within this State—the bill to amend the 12th section of an act passed in 1811, supplementary to an act concerning the Supreme Court—the bill concerning Internal Improvements—and the resolution requesting the President to order a detachment of the U. S. corps of Engineers, to survey a route for a Railroad, were *indefinitely postponed*.

Friday, Jan. 9.—The engrossed bill to carry into effect a contract entered into by R. M. Saunders, commissioner on the part of the State, with certain Cherokee Indians, was rejected on its first reading—46 to 38.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—On motion of Mr. Wyche, the bill to carry into effect the contract entered into by R. M. Saunders with certain Cherokee Indians, was reconsidered; when it passed its second reading, and was again rejected—46 to 43. A resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the manner in which he had presided was adopted, and the House adjourned *sine die*.

SENATE.

January 6th.—The bill to regulate the fees of clerks and sheriffs, was rejected. The bill to revive an act passed in 1815, to amend an act for the regulation of the town of Morganton in Burke county—the bill prescribing the manner in which bastard children shall be legitimated; the bill regarding guardian bonds to be made payable to the Governor, and the resolution directing in a particular manner, were *indefinitely postponed*.

Wednesday Jan. 7.—Mr. Reinhardt presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1826, to repeal an act in 1820, to order the payment of fees to certain officers therein named, so far as respects the county of Lincoln.

Thursday Jan. 8.—Received from the House of Commons, a message proposing to appoint a select joint committee of three persons on the part of each House, immediately to confer upon the subject of the Finances of the State which was concurred in. Mess Spaight, Davidson, and Thompson from the Senate, were named as this committee. The bill for the relief of Insolvent debtors under State prosecutions, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Meares.

Friday, Jan. 9.—Mr. Wellborn presented a bill for issuing $50,000 in Treasury Notes; which was finally laid on the table, without day; as was also the bill to *appreciate* the notes of the several banks in this state. The bill to reserve a certain portion of defendant's lands from execution, was indefinitely postponed.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—The Senate met for the purpose of ratifying the bills which had been ordered to be enrolled, and, after adopting the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the manner in which he had presided, adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.—In Senate, no business of particular general interest was done this day. In the House, after presentation of petitions, reports from committees, and the receipt of communications from the Departments, the bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory was taken up, and occupied the attention of the house till its adjournment.

Monday, Jan. 5.—The Senate was engaged, with closed doors of course, nearly all day in the consideration of Executive business; divers petitions, memorials, reports of committees, &c. were received, and acted on, mostly of a local and private nature. In the House, a large number of petitions were presented; a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and a long time was spent in consideration of the bill relative to the public lands in Tennessee.

Friday, Jan. 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Dickerson laid on the table a statement, showing when the national debt would be extinguished under the present system of paying it off, and the time it would take to discharge it under the system proposed in his bill for *distributing* a portion of the revenue of the Union, among the several states; a resolution of Mr. Chandler's was agreed to, looking to a continuation of the military road from Marshill to the mouth of the Madawascow river, state of Maine—this will run through territory *claimed* by the British; the bill to allow an additional draw-back on sugar refined in the U. S. and exported, was passed; the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road was passed; Mr. Chandler's resolution for changing the law on the subject of *Brevet* commissions in the army, and abolishing the office of Maj. Gen. in the army, was agreed to; the senate adjourned to Monday.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

By the arrival at New York, of the Ships Columbia, from London, and the Charlemagne from Havre, English and French papers to the 1st of December from London, and the 30th November from Paris, have been received by the Editors of the papers in that city. The news furnished by these Ships, is nearly a month later than that by the late arrivals. *U. S. Tel.*

Affairs of the East.—The story of 30,000 Turks being killed before Shumla, is not confirmed.

The Emperor Nicholas arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 23th October, and was received with great parade.

The accounts from Constantinople, are to the 1st of November. The most active preparations were making for a rigorous prosecution of the war. Accounts from Alexandria mention, that 100,000 ardeles of corn had been purchased in Egypt, for the service of the Sultan, and were to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Constantinople. Owing to the blockade of the Dardanells by the Russians, the corn was to be forwarded in transports to Smyrna.

The Circular of the Russia Admiral Hayden, announcing the blockade, is dated at Malta, October 15.

The son of Ibrahim Pacha has arrived in Paris.

Russia.—The Empress' Mother of Russia, died suddenly at St. Petersburgh, in the beginning of November. Her influence over the Russian cabinet was said to be very great, and she was, it is also said, in favor of peace. Some of the European Journals hint that she was poisoned.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 23d Oct.

A letter from Frankford mentions the existence of a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia as no longer doubtful, and adds, that according to the stipulations of said treaty, 100,000 Prussians will enter the kingdom of Poland upon the first movement of the Polish army to proceed beyond the frontiers.

Russia and Sweden.—The Czar and Bernadotte have resolved to form a new convention of amity, &c. as soon as the treaty of Frederichamm shall be made.

Greece.—The last Castle of the Morea, was evacuated by the Turks. But nothing is said of the return of the French troops—on the contrary, it was reported, the army was to be increased to 25,000.

Spain.—The fever still prevails at and near Gibraltar.

Portugal.—The usurper Miguel is by no means secure in his ill gotten power. Constitutional bands have been formed in various parts of his kingdom, and even within ten leagues of Lisbon. The country is in alarm, and so is the Cabinet of Don Miguel. A very large number of Portuguese merchants are said to be in prison at Madeira.

It seems too that Don Miguel is in bad health—he has a constant fever, vomits blood,—and falls into spasms. He has been thrown, his thigh broken, and his ribs damaged.

From the Morea.—The first expedition of Turkish transports from the Morea, has reached Alexandria. In the Morea itself, all is quiet, with the exception of a few marauders who harass the straggling Frenchmen.

Egypt.—A vessel of 70 guns, built at Venice for the Pacha of Egypt, has sailed from that for Alexandria, accompanied by two sloops of war that came from Egypt to serve as a convy to her.

PORTUGAL.

The Usurper Miguel has broken his thigh—the Portuguese Liberals perhaps regret that it was not his neck.

London, Nov. 26.....Despatches were received yesterday from Lisbon, dated the 15th inst. We regret to find that Don Miguel is much worse than the first accounts led us to expect Several of his ribs are broken, the fracture of his thigh is a compound one and his body has been wounded by the buckle of his belt which he wore round him; added to these wounds, he is afflicted with a spitting of blood. So that the visitations of Providence are manifold, and from the known infirm state of his constitution, serious apprehensions are entertained for his life.

U. S. Bank.—At an election held by the Stockholders of the United States Bank in Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year, viz: Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Cadwallader, Richard Willing, Ambrose White, Matthew L. Bevan, John Hemphill, Manuel Eyre, Paul Beck, Jr. Lewis Clampier, Thomas P. Cope, Alexander Henry, James C. Fisher John Sargeant, John Potter of South Carolina, George Hoffman of Maryland, Roswell L. Colt of Maryland, Robert Lenox of New York, William B. Astor of New York, Nathaniel Sillsbee of Massachusetts.

And at a meeting on the evening of the 6th, N. Biddle, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the same period.

A large company of citizens of Harrisburgh and Dauphin county (Pennsylvania) partook of a sumptuous dinner in commemoration of the glorious 8th January, 1815. The following we find among the regular toasts:

The Memory of Mrs. Jackson—the amiable wife of the slandered hero: The grave now shrouds her mortal remains, but her virtues will shine in brilliant purity, when her unprincipled slanderers are lost to the memory of man.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette relates that a young man who was in torture from having thrust his hands twice into a bed of coals, experienced immediate relief from plunging them into a pot of tar. His hands healed free from scars. There is a famous burn salve made in Philadelphia, which heals without leaving a scar, one ingredient of which is believed to be tar.

From the Boston Statesman.

A few days since we mentioned a fact, that some distinguished federal gentlemen, Mr. H. G. Otis, and others had written to John Q. Adams, respecting his charge against the federal party of New England of a design to *destroy the Union*. Mr. Adams has written a long letter in reply, to substantiate his charge. The public curiosity will be much excited on this subject. We long to see the correspondence, and hear that it will soon be published.

Mail on fire.—On the arrival at Doylestown (Pennsylvania) of the way mail from Philadelphia to Easton, it was discovered to be on fire. It was unlocked immediately and the fire extinguished. Some of the letter packages were nearly consumed, so much so as make it impossible to decypher their contents. It is believed the fire was communicated from a segar whilst the mail was changing at the Horsham post office. *Penn. Intel.*

The Market.....Letters from New York, since the last arrivals from Europe, in the Carolina Observer, say that Fayeteville Wheat was worth $1 70, and though the market was unsettled, it was expected that there would be a gradual rise in Wheat and Flour. N. C. Cotton was 9 1-4 to 10 1-4 cents at New York, and a slight decline expected, in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Europe.

In England, in consequence of the high prices, the duty on wheat was (for the time) only 1 shilling per quarter of 8 bushels; and on flour 7 1-2 pence per bbl. Flour was 49 to 52s. per bbl. equal to $11 a $11 50. The heavy stock on hand would soon reduce prices.

It is predicted that Daniel Webster will be one of the new Cabinet; about three months ago we heard from the same quarter that Mr. Adams would be President. Do, gentlemen, *let* Jackson regulate his own affairs.

A *woman* residing in Elbridge-street New-York, fell into the fire, *in a state of intoxication*, on Friday evening, and was burnt to death.

It appears that the members of the legislature of Ohio, belong to the following occupations:—54 farmers, 23 attorneys, 9 merchants, 5 physicians, 3 printers, 3 manufacturers, 3 innkeepers, 2 tanners and curriers, 2 mechanics, 1 founder, 1 watch maker, 1 cutler, 1 drover, 1 carpenter, 1 distiller, 1 druggist, and 1 blank. *Ohio Courier.*

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 3, 1829.

Capt. Taylor, of the privateer Federal, captured in the port of St. Barts recently, by Capt. Turner of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, announces his arrival at Wilmington, in this state, in the last Cape Fear Recorder, with the view of making a representation of the case to our government. We perceive the sailing master of the privateer has arrived at New-York, and proceeded on to Washington. The privateer has been carried, as a prize, into Pensacola. We shall now soon hear what these privateersmen, who are charged with *pirating* it a little, have to say for themselves.

Large Turnips.—They are bragging in Camden, Savannah, and other places, of their great Turnips; but we have yet seen no account of any equal to the one sent us from Concord, a few days since: it weighed *eleven pounds and three quarters!* 33 inches in circumference; 13 inches in diameter. Who can beat it?

Central Bank of Georgia.—This institution, incorporated at the late session of the Georgia legislature, is a *state* concern, to all intents and purposes. Many, very many of the people thought it was to bring *relief* to them—to remedy the hard times: but it seems they are mistaken; for the editor of the Georgia Journal, Mr. Camak, who is President of the Bank, tells his subscribers not to flatter themselves with any such vain hope, for the bank will be very circumspect in making discounts. The Milledgeville Statesman says there was much difficulty in making choice of a President of the Bank: the directors balloted *several days*; during which it is said each man voted for himself, without making an election: finally, they *drew straws*; and the office fell upon Mr. Camak, editor as aforesaid.

THE BANKS.

In the House of Commons, Jan. 6th, the bill directing a prosecution against the *State Bank* only, and regulating the proceedings therein, and to restore and preserve the character of the circulating medium of the State, was rejected on its third reading: those who voted in favor of the bill, were

Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bass, Battle, Bateman, Blackwood, Bogle, Boykin, Branch, B. S. Brittain, M. Brittain, Brooks, Bynum, Byrum, Clement, Cooper, Davenport, Dozier, Edmonston, Fisher, Fleming, Gary, Hampton, Hodges, Jasper, D. Latham, Lilly, Martin, Montgomery, G. T. Moore, A. C. Moore, Mhoon, Morris, M'Neill, M'Lane, Pierce, Pool, Potter, Riddick, Rogers, Rogerson, Saintclair, Shipp, N. G. Smith, T. B. Smith, J. Smith, Stedman, Stockard, Styron, Underwood, Vail, Wadsworth, Watson, J. Webb, Webster, Wheeler, A. Williams, Wilkinson, and Wilson—59.

Those who voted against the bill, were Messrs. Alford, Barnhardt, Bethell, Blackledge, Borden, Bozman, Bryan, Callaway, Clayton, Cox, Dickinson, Foy, Gaston, Gillespie, Graham, Gregory, Hancock, Harper, Hester, W. G. Jones, H. C. Jones, W. Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Larkins, T. Latham, Mendenhall, Mitchell, Moye, M'Millan, M'Neill, Nash, Nelson, Newland, Nicholson, Purcell, Rainey, Rhodes, Ruffin, Sharpe, L. R. Simmons, Simpson, Spruill, Stephens, Swain, Tyson, H. Waddell, A. Waddell, J. Walker, B. Walker, H. Walker, Ward, T. Webb, Whitaker, Wilder, B. Williams, Wright and Wyche—58.

The Speaker voting in the minority, the question, of course, was decided in the negative. So the bill was rejected.

Next day, the same bill, or one similar to it, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander; which was rejected on its first reading—29 to 28.

Those who voted for the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Alexander, Askew of Bertie, Askew of Hertford, Beasly, Bell, Burgin, Croom, Davenport, Franklin of Iredell, Franklin of Surry, Harrell, Leonard, M'Farland, M'Innis, M'Neill, Marshall, Matthews, Parker, Patterson, Ramsey, Reinhardt, Riddick, Royal, Scott, Smith of Davidson, Shuford, Walton and Williams of Martin.

Those who voted against its passage, are Messrs. Baily, Boddie, Brodnax, Burney, Burns, Davidson, Davis, Debetry, Gray, Hinton, Hunt, Joiner, Love, M'Daniel, M'Dearmid, M'Dowell, Meares, Mebane, Miller, Pugh, Ruffin, Smith of Person, Shober, Spaight, Thompson, Ward, Wellborn, Williams of Beaufort and Wilson.

New-York.—Charles E. Dudley has been elected by the legislature of this state a senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Van Buren. William L. Marcy, Comptroller of the State, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Woodworth, resigned. And Daniel Mosely, Esq. of Onondaga county, has been elected a Judge of the Circuit Courts, in place of Enos T. Throop, elected Lieut. Gov.

New-York.—1211 vessels arrived in the port of New York, from foreign countries, besides great numbers of coasting vessels, during the year 1828: these vessels brought 19,023 foreigners as passengers.

A Mr. R. K. Muse, has published, in the Greensboro' paper of the 6th ult. an account of an attempt to rob and murder him, while travelling from Tennessee, through the mountains in Ashe county, in this state, near New River. Just at twilight, in the evening, he was assailed by a footman, pulled down from his horse, and stabbed with a dirk, he at the same moment drawing his dirk, and stabbing the robber in the bowels, who soon fell; a pistol was then fired at Muse by another person in ambush; but M. mounted his horse, and escaped. The next morning, he, with a number of the neighbors, repaired to the spot; where they discovered blood, and other signs which indicated that the robber had been killed, and carried off.

Philanthropic Liberality.—The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, late of Virginia, but now Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Raleigh, is about liberating, with the view of sending them to the American colony of free blacks in Africa, 18 slaves, all the property of that description he owns.

Oregon.—Mr. Floyd's project of establishing a colony at the mouth of the Columbia, or Oregon river, has been rejected in the House of Representatives, after an animated discussion of some length.

Mr. Adams' appointments.—The friends of the Administration show a good deal of impatience because the Senate of the U. S. are dilatory in acting upon some of the nominations of Mr. Adams. The President certainly has the right, and no doubt will exercise it to its fullest extent, of making nominations till midnight of the last day of his term; but we think he has no right to complain if the senate lay *some* of these nominations on the shelf, till they see whether the new President will not make others more to their liking. We have no desire to see the present masters of the feast lick the platter before they leave the table.

South Pole.—The bill to provide for an Exploring Expedition to the South Pole, passed the House of Representatives on the 16th ult. The probability is, that it will become a law.

The Mail on Sundays.—The committee on the subject in Congress, have reported that it is inexpedient to interfere, by legislative enactment, with the present arrangement of transporting the mails.

Wm. Gad, of Montgomery county: Mr. Culpeper offered a resolution in Congress, 20th ult. for placing Wm. Gad, of Montgomery county, a Revolutionary soldier, on the pension list.

Maine.—Peleg Sprague, now in the House of Representatives, has been elected by the legislature of Maine a Senator in Congress from that state, for six years from the 4th March next, when Mr. Chandler's term will expire.

John Holmes has been elected to the same office, in place of Judge Paris, resigned.

Supreme Court U. S.—On Monday, 19th ult. Judge Duval having arrived, the supreme court formed a quorum, and opened court. Monday, the 12th, was the constitutional time of opening the court; but owing to the absence of a majority of the Judges, those present had to adjourn from day to day, till the 19th.

A sheet iron steam boat has commenced running between Newbern and Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal: she is 60 feet long, 15 feet wide, and draws only *two feet* water.

The anti-duelling association of Savannah have requested Gov. Forsyth to demand the person of Maj. Hopkins, who killed Col. Nixon in a duel, near Augusta, a few days since.

We understand that the dwelling-house of Thos. B. Wright, Esq. Sheriff of Surry county, was entirely destroyed by fire a few nights since, and that nothing was saved from the flames but a bureau and desk, containing some of Mr. Wright's papers; even the wearing apparel of the occupants was lost. How the fire originated we did not learn. *Salem Gleaner.*

Col. Nixon.—The Augusta Courier of the 19th ult. says: "We are informed, that measures are in preparation to bring the actors in a late tragic scene in our vicinity, within the operation of the insulted laws. Our Governor will be called upon to demand the delinquents of the Executive of South Carolina." [The duel between Nixon and Hopkins.]

THE POST OFFICE.

The following letter is from the Post-Master General to a post master in Connecticut; it may be of use to mail contractors:

Washington, Dec. 10, 1828.

SIR: The mail must not in any case whatever be in the custody of a colored person. If a colored person is employed to lift the mail from the stage into the post office, it does not pass into his custody; but the labor is performed in the presence and under the immediate directions of the white person who has it in custody; but if a colored person takes it from a tavern and carries it himself to the post office, it is contrary to the law. I am very respectfully, your obd't. servant, JOHN M'LEAN.

A Massachusetts paper, mentions a man whose name reads the same backwards and forwards. It is ESROM MORSE. We know a lady whose name reads in the same way. *Camden Jour.*

[And we know a man (and well may we know him, for he was the companion of our boyhood) whose name is ELADSIT TISDALE...which also reads the same either way. When the important business of naming the child came on for discussion in the family, it was found the father and mother differed widely in their choice of a cognomen.....the husband insisted it should be *Eleazer*; and the wife declared it should go without a name, unless it was called *William*. Here matters rested for many months; when a familiar relative in the family, rather than the child should grow up unblessed with a name and christening, through the obstinacy of its parents, proposed a compromise, by which neither party would yield any thing as to *opinion*: it was this; that no *new* name should be given the boy, but that he should be called after his patronimick, *read backwards*: to this the parties assented; and the child was ever after called *Eladsit*.] *Editor Carolinian.*

The Franklin (Pennsylvania,) Republican says: "They have to pay four dollars for the liberty of getting married in Maryland; in Baltimore, alone, last year, this tax amounted to $3,376. Why not fleece the "dear lambs" a little for courting too?" [It costs only eighty cents to get married in North Carolina: that is the price of the license; the 'squire gets nothing——but a smack at the bride, his supper, and what *licker* he is disposed to drink] *Ed. Caro.*

A letter, received at Philadelphia from Washington, dated the 11th instant, says, "I learn that a becoming respect for the recent melancholy affliction of the President elect, has induced Mrs. Adams to suspend music and dancing at her drawing room."

A miser was lately found dead in Paris on a filthy bed, still grasping the key of his coffers; he had hoarded 600,000 francs, 109,000 of which were concealed in different kitchen utensils.

Revolutionary Pensions.—It appears, by a circular from the War Department, a copy of which, in pamphlet form, has been politely furnished us by the Hon. Henry W. Conner, that the rule heretofore practised in admitting applicants to the benefit of pensions, is deemed by the new Secretary of War, as too rigid, and unequal in its operation. The following rule will hereafter be observed. 1st. When the whole property of the applicant consists in a yearly and fixed income, (such as an annuity for life, bequest, rent or charge upon lands, or any other incorporeal right) which is not convertible into capital, he shall not be deprived of a pension; unless such yearly income exceed the full yearly pension of a soldier. In addition to which, the following rules, corresponding in principle, are hereby established. 2. When the applicant's property consists in money, stock, houses, lands, or such other property as he can at pleasure convert into money or capital, it shall not deprive him of the right of pension, unless its yearly proceeds, estimating them at *ten per cent* on its total value, shall be equal to the amount of a full pension. 3. When the applicant's property is mixed, and consists of both species, he shall not lose his pension, unless their aggregate income, estimating by the preceding rules, shall amount to a full yearly pension.

Public Lands.—Memorials have been presented to Congress from Tennessee, praying that the vacant public lands in that state, be *given* to the state, or to the occupants, (*squatters;*) and a bill was accordingly brought in. It will be recollected that North Carolina *gave* these very lands to the general government; on the express condition, however, that all North Carolina land claims should be satisfied from them, and accordingly, in the original bill presented this session, provision was made for satisfying these claims. But Mr. Crocket, of Tennessee, proposed an amendment, by which the occupants, or *squatters*, were to be secured in their possessions, in despite of all claims. This amendment, it must readily be seen, was vitally opposed to the interests of North Carolina; for doubtless many of our citizens have just claims to these lands in Tennessee, yet unsatisfied; and probably many *infants*, and *feme coverts*, would be robbed of their just inheritance by Mr. Crocket's amendment. In the debate which took place in the House of Representatives, on this bill, we observe that Mr. *Carson*, one of the North Carolina delegation, opposed Mr. Crocket's amendment, as conflicting with a sacred and inviolable compact, entered into between the governments of North Carolina and the United States, when the former ceded these lands to the latter. We shall publish Mr. Carson's speech, in a week or two.

Superior Courts.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following allotment of the Circuits among themselves for the year 1829, viz.

	Spring.	*Autumn.*
Edenton,	Judge Donnell	Judge Daniel
Newbern,	Norwood	Donnell
Raleigh,	Strange	Mangum
Wilmington,	Daniel	Strange
Hillsborough,	Martin	Norwood
Morgan,	Mangum	Martin.

The *Baltimore American*, of the 17th ult. says:—"A friend of Gen. Harrison's, at Washington, desires us to say, without any reference to the merits of the late capture of the Buenos Ayrean schr. *Federal*, by the United States ship *Erie*, that he was not on board the *Erie* at the time that event occurred. Gen. H. remained at St. Martins with the minister from the Netherlands, also a passenger, until the *Erie* returned to that port, and consequently could not have advised Capt. Turner, as has been stated in some of the journals."

Messrs. Berrien and Webster.—A correspondent of a Baltimore paper, in writing from Washington, remarks:

For the first time since I have been here, on Monday I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Berrien take the floor. He has acquired a large reputation as a lawyer and senator. He has earned it by industry and constant practice, aiming much more at the accomplishments of an orator, than the emoluments of a practitioner. He is a most accomplished Senator, wanting in nothing but energy. His elocution is chaste, his voice soft, and sweetly toned; his person graceful, and his gesture perfectly easy and natural. Though about the age of fifty, he has the appearance of youthfulness, being still of fresh complexion, and, as I remarked at the distance from which I observed him, without a grey hair.

While I was contemplating Mr. Berrien, the great man of the East, Daniel Webster came into the Senate, and took his seat for the first time this session. I will take this occasion to remark, that every one, speaking of the great man of the South always says Mr. Berrien; while of the other, it is always Daniel Webster. This particular has obtained so generally, that every one knows the christian name of Mr. Webster, while few know that his great rival is John McPherson Berrien.

The Legislature of Delaware has appointed John M. Clayton a Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years, in the room of Mr. Ridgley. Mr. Clayton received 19 votes and Mr Ridgley 10.

Pet. Intelligencer.

Latest from England.—By the arrival of the ship Caledonia at New-York, English papers to the 5th Dec. have been received. Very little news is found in these papers. Efforts are making to induce Mr. Huskisson to return to the cabinet. It is confidently stated that Lord Melville will soon leave his situation at the head of the Admiralty. A reduction of the British army is spoken of; by which it is thought a saving of one million per annum, may be effected. It is reported that Don Miguel, the Usurper of the throne of Portugal, is dead.

Revolution in the City of Mexico.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, Captain Alexander, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in 22 days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the City of Mexico, which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero and the Government troops under Padraza, the newly elected President of the Republic. The revolt, it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the Presidency. After a contest of two days, the loss on each side was nearly equal. Perhaps 200 killed each day. Guerrero arrived on the third day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action, which soon decided the contest. On the 4th and 5th, Guerrero and Zavala, took active measures to stop the pillage, by shooting and cutting down the thieves, and they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They are acting most wisely, and trying to make up the Administration nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza; but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty.

News from Greece.—A letter from our countryman Dr. Howe, dated Malta, Nov. 4, says, just before the vessel weighs anchor for Greece, that he learns by persons immediately from that Country, that two thirds of the foreigners engaged in the cause, have lost their lives by disease or strife. Our General Jarvis, it is said, is of the number. Capo D'Istria is getting on wonderfully with the internal administration, the people are returning to their former occupations. Piracy has ceased, and the country is quite tranquil. Cochrane is returned, and is now at Egina with another steam vessel; but, it is said, demands $5,000, ere he will hoist the Greek flag upon her. *Bal. Reg.*

The Governor of Georgia states, in an official letter, that Georgia Bank Stock, which has at one time commanded 140 for 100 paid in, is now estimated to be worth 50. The Planters' Bank Stock, which has been worth 140 to 80 paid in, is now estimated to be worth from 60 to 75. The stock of the Augusta Bank, which has been worth 140 for 100, is now estimated at 104 to 105. The Darien Bank stock has been sold within the last year at fraction, for 65 paid in.

Name altered, *that's all.*—The small open communion Baptist Church in the city of New York, lately under the pastoral care of Isaac Chase, has become a Presbyterian church, by the advice and consent of council of Presbyterian ministers.

Large Dividends.—The N. York Ocean Insurance Co. have declared a dividend of sixteen per cent, on their capital stock for the last six months, beside, we understand of leaving a large surplus undivided.

Halifax.—The New-York Gazette acknowledges the receipt of Halifax (Nova Scotia) papers to the 3d ultimo. The general failure of the crop of Wheat is spoken of as having nearly shaken the confidence of the agriculturists, in the fitness of that climate for its culture.

We learn that a friend at Washington lately met Mr. Clay and addressed him in the language of the Spanish Dons—"May you live a *thousand* years!" Clay replied in his usual bold manner "thank ye Sir, but as I am a man of Bargain, I'll compromise *for half the time.*" *Baltimore Repub.*

Decency.—The Kennebec Journal calls the friends of Gen. Jackson, "*scurvy politicians.*"

The religious paper of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in New York, is extensively patronized; 200 hands are employed in this office; 25,000 papers are issued weekly, besides 11,000 magazines for adults, 800 juvenile magazines, and other printing.

An Adams paper, lately established in Albany, thus announces its death:—"Yesterday, Jackson was elected President—to-day, is thanksgiving—to-morrow, we *shut up shop.*"

Two lawyers in Oakland county, Michigan Territory, had some high words in open court, and one of them spit a *quid* of tobacco in the other's face. The court took no offence.

Nathaniel Silsbee has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th March next.

President of Harvard College.—It has been officially announced to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, that the Corporation have made choice of *Josiah Quincy* late Mayor of Boston, as President of that institution. The Overseers are to act upon the nomination at their adjourned meeting on Thursday.

Advantages of Advertising.—A gentleman of this village informs us that the profits he realised on one single article which he lately advertised in the Chronicle, and of which he had previously sold none, amounted in the short space of one month to more than three times as much as the price of his advertisement. He cheerfully paid us seven dollars for inserting his advertisement six weeks.

Pawtucket Chron.

An estimated amount of damage by fire in the city of Philadelphia, during the past year, is 85,000 dollars. In the city of New York, during the same period, the loss is estimated at 680,402 dollars.

Central America.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser, of Monday, says a gentleman is in town who left St. Juan on the 13th of December. He states that the country in the neighborhood of Grenada had become comparatively tranquil. There had been a serious battle between the Grenadians and Nicaraguans, in which the latter were completely routed with considerable loss. A number of executions for treason, &c. had taken place in Grenada.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Disgraceful Procedure.—We are informed by a gentleman from Hartford, Conn. that on the evening of Thursday, January 8, the effigy of Gen. Jackson was burnt publicly at that place. What adds to the disgrace of the persons concerned, is that the news of Mrs. Jackson's death arrived there a few hours previous to the commission of the outrage. The contempt and abhorrence of all who pretend to any decency, will rest on the perpetrators of this act. That such scenes should occur in the "land of steady habits," is indeed wonderful. O Connecticut, Connecticut! Shame on thy degenerate sons!

That Mr. Clay has resolved to be a candidate for the Presidency, and desires to distract the republican party with a view to throw the election into the House of Representatives, is no longer a matter of doubt. An intelligent partisan of his said, a few days since in conversation, that Mr. Clay would retire to private life for a time and would be the candidate of his party, *unless it should be ascertained that Gen. Jackson intends to be a candidate for re election,* in which case it would be useless, for no one could beat the Chieftain.

U. S. Telegraph.

Distressing calamity.—On the 13th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Nathan Hargis, in Person county, was consumed by fire, and Mrs. Hargis, in attempting to extinguish the fire; perished in the flames. *Star.*

Economy.—A post office in Indiana, of the name of Economy, reported to the General Post Office the amount of 9 cents for postage during the year ending 31st March, 1827.

The Waterloo (New York) Observer says—"There were committed to our Jail in this village, the other day, a couple of *young ladies*, for the delicate crime of horse stealing.

Mrs. Frances Eggleston died lately in Virginia, in the 130th year of her age. Her dissolution was occasioned by a cancer.

A miser was lately found dead in Paris, on a filthy bed, still grasping the key of his coffers; he had boarded 600,000 francs, 100,000 of which were concealed in different kitchen utensils.

A man has been sentenced to pay fifteen dollars, by a court in Providence, R. I. for shooting his neighbour's dog—not in the street. The dog bore a good character, and had once saved the life of a child, by dragging it from the water.

John Baker.—A message was yesterday received, in the House of Representatives, from the President of United States, communicating the information which had been called for, by a resolution of the House, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of John Baker, of Maine, by the British authorities in New-Brunswick. It was laid on the table, and a motion was made for the printing, but as the documents are very voluminous, the motion was opposed, and the House adjourned before any question was taken

Nat. Jour. 22d.

from the Raleigh Register.

Sunday Schools.—It is gratifying to find that the governors of our states are patrons of good morals. Our late Governor, the successor of the venerable Macon in the United States' Senate, would not permit card parties in the palace. Our present Governor, to an invitation to visit the Sabbath School in the Presbyterian Church, (which is chiefly composed of children of Baptist and Presbyterian parents) and to lend his aid in the duties of the schools, as far as he could do so, consistently with his duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, has given the following answer: which, by his kind permission, is made public:

Raleigh, December 27, 1828.

Dear Sir: Your note of the date of yesterday is received. The office which I now hold under the State, and which was conferred under circumstances peculiarly flattering, places me in a conspicuous light before my fellow citizens, and consequently involves me in deep responsibility. The responsibility will not permit me to neglect the ordinary religious or charitable designs for the advancement of the christian religion.

The establishment of Sunday Schools in our country, I have long looked upon as one of the most peaceful and powerful instruments, which can be wielded by the pious of every denomination, for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom here; and though I may not have it in my power at all times to contribute in person to its support among any particular portion of God's people, it will afford me much pleasure to behold it in a flourishing condition, and to add my mite to its furtherance.

I accept with much pleasure your invitation to visit the School in the Presbyterian Church, and will do so, so often, as I can consistently with what I may consider my duty, and my obligations as Governor of N. Carolina, to other denominations of Christians.

With great personal respect, your obedient serv't. JNO. OWEN.

Rev. Th. P. Hunt.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Feb. 1st.—Cotton (in seed) 1¾ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 4 to 4.50, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 30 to 50, whiskey 22 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, January 22d.—Cotton 8 to 8.75, bacon 6 to 8, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 45, butter 15 to 20, corn 35 to 40, flaxseed 90, flour 6.60 to 7.00, lard 7½, molasses 40, sugar 10½ to 11 salt 90 to $1, tallow 8, wheat 1.36½, whiskey 25 to 30.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1½ a 2 ditto.

Since our last, there has been a pretty heavy arrival of Salt, which has brought the price down to the above quotation.

Charleston, Jan. 21.....Cotton 8½ to 9¾ cents, flour 9½, whiskey 26 to 30, bacon 7 to 8, hams 11 best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 40 to 50, corn 44, coffee 13 to 14½. .North Carolina bank bills 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Flour.—The sales of Baltimore and Philadelphia were from 9 to 9½, and of Camden and Columbia 7 to 8.

Camden, Jan. 24.—Cotton 7¾ to 8.50, flour 6 a 6½ for that made at Camden mills, wheat $1, corn 40, oats 30, salt 87½.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.—Flour $8 to 8.50, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25½, bacon 10 to 12.

Richmond, Virg. Jan. 23.—Cotton 8 a 9, flour 7 to 7.75, wheat 1.45 to 1.56, corn 50 a 55, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 30 to 37, old peach do 90 a 1, whiskey 29 to 29, leaf tobacco 2½ to 9, North Carolina bank bills 3½ discount, S. Carolina 2½, Georgia 2½.

Petersburg, Virg. Jan. 23.—Cotton 7 to 10, flour 7 to 7.50, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt $1, tobacco 2.50 to 7.85, wheat 1.60, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 4, S. Carolina 1½ to 2, Georgia 3—Darien 5.

Columbia, S. C. Jan. 23.—Cotton 8 to 9½, flour 5 to 6½, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87...North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount.

Newbern, Jan. 24...Cotton 8.50 a 8.75, flour 7 to $8, wheat $1, bacon 6 to 8, salt 45 to 80, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

Boston, Jan. 19...Cotton 12 to 13, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.25 to 8.87, corn 60 to 64, cheese 3 to 5, apple brandy 37, tallow 8.

Nashville, Ten. Jan. 16.—Cotton 9½ a 10½, flour 6.50, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. N.Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 13.—Bacon 7 to 8, cotton 7 to 8, butter 12 to 14, flour 5.50 to 6, corn 25 to 30, peach brandy 62 to 75, apple do. 25 to 30, whiskey 25 to 28.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Cotton 12½, feathers 24 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 4.50 to 5.25, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 21 to 22, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

Wilmington, Jan. 21.—Cotton 8.53 to 9, corn 40 to 45, beeswax 22, bacon 8 to 10, salt 70 to 75, whiskey 30 to 32, apple brandy 35 to 37, flour 7.50 to 8, leaf tobacco 4 to 4.25.

New-York, Jan. 10th.—Cotton 9½, to 11½ flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 4½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 2½, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

New-Orleans, Dec. 27.—Louisiana cotton 9 to 13, flour 7.25 to 7.50, whiskey 25.

Savannah, Jan. 12.—Cotton 8½ to 9½, Flour 9.50 to 10, whiskey 28 to 30, bacon 6.25 to 7. hams 10c0, salt 55. N. C. notes 5 to 6 dis.

MARRIED,

In this county, by the Rev. John Rock, on the 16th ult. Mr. Jacob Holtzouser to Miss Rachel Brown, daughter of Mr. Jacob Brown. Also, on the 22d, by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Daniel Gregory to Mrs. Edith Bruner.

In Surry county, on the 7th Dec. last, by the Rev. Rich'd. H. Parker, Capt. Henry G. Hampton to Miss Charlotte T. Doby, daughter of Maj. Wm. Doby, dec'd. of South Carolina. Also, on the 15th ult. by the same, Mr. John Pardue, of Wilkes county, to Miss Rhody Austill, daughter of Maj. Austill of Surry county. Also, on the 25th Dec. last, Mr. Thomas Johnson of Iredell, to Miss Sarah Carter, daughter of Col. Ephraim Carter, of Surry. Also, on the 22d Dec. by E. Chaffin, Esq. Mr. Charles Johnson to Miss Gilly Sisk, daughter of Mr. Allen Sisk of Surry.

A SALE OF VALUABLE

Green River Lands.

STATE of North Carolina, Supreme Court, December term, 1828: Kesannah Pickett and others, vs. Susannah Johns and others. By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made in said cause, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of *Land* and *Plantation*, lying in Rutherford county on both sides of Green River, where the Road to Mills's Gap crosses the said River, now in occupancy of James M'Kinny. The tract contains, it is supposed, about 1000 acres; of which, a large proportion is dry swamp, of a quality excelled by none on the River. On the tract are good orchards of fruit; and adjoining it, is a most excellent range for stock. It is advantageously situated for a *Tavern*, and has been valued at from 6000 to $8000.

Terms of sale: purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from the day of sale; and to be secured by bonds, payable to me, with approved securities; no title will be made till the payment of the purchase money, and then only under the direction of the Court.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*

Raleigh, Jan. 24th, 1829. 3t56

Negro Man to Hire,

BY the day, or week. He is able bodied, and expert at common work. Inquire at this office 52

500 weight of Pork,

WANTED, in small hogs; also, 300 weight of Beef: for which the market price, in cash, will be given. Inquire at this office. 52

A FIRST RATE

English Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a *School* in or near Statesville. Apply to Thomas A. Allison; or James M'Knight, in Statesville.

Jan. 26th, 1829. 2t53

Kyles and Meenan,

EARNESTLY request those indebted to them to make payment: the nature of their business precludes the possibility of further indulgence than till February court. 3t53

Albert Torrence,

HAVING associated himself with *Horton & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton, & Co.* in Fayetteville, and A. TORRENCE & Co. in Salisbury.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

Are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they offer low for *cash*. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12th, 1829. 51

Cabinet Making Business.

HORATIO WOODSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider as a shoe shop, adjoining Mr. Jones' tavern, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. As he intends to employ the best of Workmen, and has no apprentices, he has no hesitation in saying his work will be well done. *Repairing* of all kinds done on the shortest notice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes by strict attention to business to gain their custom. No exertions will be spared on his part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Good Walnut Plank will be received in part pay for work. H. W.

January 19, 1829. 4t54

John F. Phifer's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John F. Phifer, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said Estate, to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

He will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February ensuing, and continue from day to day, until all is sold, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, among which is an excellent Piano Forte, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Corn, Hay and Fodder, 20 or 30 bales of Cotton, Horses, Cattle, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

He will also hire, at the same time, until the 25th of December next, a number of valuable Negroes. ROBT. McKENZIE, *Adm'r.*

January 22, 1829. 3t53

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a note of hand, for one hundred dollars, given by me to Timothy Haney of South Carolina, Union District, dated in August, 1827, purporting to be due the first day of May 1828, as I am determined not to pay said note, it being obtained from me fraudulently.

3t53 WILLIAM WISEMAN, Sen.

Davidson county, N. C. Jan. 13, 1829.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches;* plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods.* Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26. 1828. 20

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on thonday, the 16th of February, 1829; or so much Mereof as will satisfy the *Taxes* due thereon for the year 1827.

120 Acres, belonging to the estate of Valentine Bird, dec'd.
1 House and Lot belonging to Abram Jacobs.
1 House and Lot, given in by Ralph Kesler.
135 Acres, given in by Daniel Rough.
332 Acres, given in by John Trexler;
100 acres, given in by Henry Knup.
299 acres, given in by Nicholas Rymer.
100 acres, given in by John Sheppard.
104 acres, given in by Enoch Philips.
330 acres, given in by George Ritchey.
105 acres, given in by Philip Shive.
120 acres, given in by Andrew Setzer.
Also, 1 House and Lot by the same; and for Town Tax, for 1828.
150 Acres, given in by Henry Hartman, for the year 1826, Tax 63 cents. 6t53

Dec. 29, 1828. [18¾cts] F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

THE

Factorage and Commission Business

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf; where his services will as usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the conveniency of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward *Cotton* or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, 1st, Oct. 1828. 13t55

State of North Carolina:

BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway *vs.* John Conway: Petitition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

3mt56 By E. A. ERWIN, *D. C.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828. Jane Morrison *vs.* Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.

3mt58 Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhyne *vs.* Michael Rhyne: Petition for divorce and allimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinan and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken, pro-confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the United States. 3mt57

LAWSON HENDERSON.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 28th day of December last, a negro man named *Daniel*, who says he belongs to a man by the name of George Law. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SLOAN, *Shff.*

Jan 8th, 1829. [49] *of Mecklenburg county.*

Notice,

THAT we, *Peter Newton*, and *Edward Mac Grath*, have entered into copartnership in their mechanical business of

Plaistering, Brick Laying, Painting, &c.

Lincolnton, Dec. 15th, 1828. 26

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY:

Or a new Puzzle in praise of Women.*

Happy a man may pass his life,
While free from matrimonial chains,
When he is governed by a wife,
He's sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to declare,
The failings which in women dwell,
The worth that falls to woman's share,
Can scarce be called perceptible.

In all the female race appear,
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride,
Truth—darling of a heart sincere,
In women never can reside.

They're always studying to employ,
Their time in vanity and prate;
Their leisure hours in social joy,
To spend is what all women hate.

Destruction take the men, I say,
Who make of women their delight;
Those who contempt to women pay.
Keep prudence always in their sight.

* When read as it ought to be, the *first* and *third*, then *second* and *fourth* lines, should be put together.

LOVE.

'Tis sweet to eye
The cloudless sky,
When the stars are brightly beaming—
And sweet to gaze
On the rosy rays
Of the sun in the morn first gleaming.

And sweet's the hour
When music's power,
Soft o'er the senses stealing,
Holds heav'nly reign,
And its silken chain
Throws o'er each raptur'd feeling.

But yet more sweet
The responsive beat,
Of love's twin heart against each other;
When naught repels
Their wistful sweells
Or bids the sparkling flame to smother.

STANZAS.—*By Mrs. Muzzy.*

Doubt, when radiant smiles are shining—
Doubt, when clasping hands are twining—
Doubt, when honied words are flowing—
Doubt, when blushes warm are glowing—
But never doubt the proof sincere
That glistens in the starting tear.

Doubt, when mirthful tones invite thee—
Doubt, when gayest hopes delight thee—
Doubt, whate'er is fondest, fairest—
Doubt, whate'er is brighest, rarest—
But never doubt that truth can live
In hearts that suffer an *forgive.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Newbern Spectator.

Gov. Caswell.—We commence this week, the publication of a series of Biographical Sketches of some of those men, with whose names are associated, the principal events that occurred during our Revolutionary struggle, in this State. The incidents are told by Mr. Rogers in his Biographical Dictionary; and as it is a work seldom seen among us, we have availed ourselves of the use of a copy, which was tendered us by a highly respected, and much valued friend. Gov. Caswell, has left behind him, one son and two daughters—one of whom, is the amiable and much beloved widow of the late Secretary White, and resides at present in the city of Raleigh. We have been told by a distinguished citizen of our town, who visited the venerable John Adams a few months previous to his decease, that in the course of their conversation, he inquired very particularly and affectionately respecting Gov. Caswell, and emphatically remarked, "Ah! Sir, he was the support and stay of the Revolutionary cause in North Carolina. He was the lion of the South."

Caswell Richard, Governor of North Carolina, received an education suitable for the bar, and was uniformly distinguished as a friend to the rights of mankind. He possessed a sensibility, which impelled him to relieve the distress which he witnessed. Whenever oppressed indigence called for his professional assistance, he afforded it without the hope of any other reward, than the consciousness of having exerted himself to promote the happiness of a fellow man.

Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he was appointed a member of the first congress, in 1774, and he early took arms in resistance to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He was at the head of a regiment in 1776, when it became necessary to oppose a body of loyalists composed of a number of the ignorant and disorderly inhabitants of the frontiers, styling themselves regulators, and of emigrants from the highlands of Scotland. This party of about fifteen hundred men was collected in the middle of February, under General M'Donald. He was pursued by General Moore, and on the 27th he found himself under the necessity of engaging Colonel Caswell, who was entrenched with about a thousand minute men and militia, directly in his front, at a place called Moyre's creek-bridge. This was about sixteen miles distant from Wilmington, where M'Donald hoped to join General Clinton. But he was defeated and taken prison, by Caswell, with the loss of seventy men in killed and wounded, and fifteen hundred excellent rifles. The victory was of eminent service to the American cause in North Carolina.

Mr. Caswell was president of the convention, which formed the constitution of North Carolina, in December, 1776, under which constitution he was governor from April, 1777, to the year 1780; and from 1785, to 1787. At the time of his death he was president of the senate, and for a number of years he had held the commission of major general. He died at Fayetteville, November 30, 1789.

In his character the public and domestic virtues were united. Ever honoured with some marks of the approbation of his fellow citizens, he watched with unremitted attention over the welfare of the community and and anxiously endeavoured also to promote the felicity of its members in their separate interests. While the complacency of his disposition and his equal temper peculiarly endeared him to his friends, they commanded respect even from his enemies.

Candles.—When tallow is very dirty or rancid, an ounce of pearlash to about ten pounds of tallow, put into the water wherein the tallow is melted, is of service. In such candlesticks as are not made to slide, the candles are frequently permitted to burn in the socket, to great waste, and to the injury of the candlestick. This may be prevented by taking out early the short piece of candle, placing it between three common pins, stuck in an old cork, and putting the cork in the candlestick. A pound of candles, ten to a pound, will give a greater quantity of light, by one fourth, than a pound of six to a pound; because the tallow is more perfectly consumed, in consequence of a greater surface of wick exposed to the air. In large wicks, the tallow is not burned, but distilled away. *Cooper.*

Resolution.—For a soldier to meet the enemy in battle, where leaden deaths are whizzing on every side, must require no faint resolution; for a lover to pop the question or questions to his deary when his heart goes pit-a-pat, and his tongue threatens to prove recreant to its office, requires no every day effort of resolution; for a toper to quit the beloved bottle, and endeavor to stem the strong tide of his hankerings, requires a mighty resolution—and many a man having proved victorious for a moment, goes back again to "*treat resolution*;" but of all the situations in life requiring a determined, heroic and prodigious effort of resolution, that of getting out of a warm bed, in a keen cold morning, caps the climax—we mean one of those mornings when the windows are crusted over with frost, when your breath congeals on the sheets, when your fingers freeze fast to the door latch, and the very air itself seems stiffened with cold. *Berkshire Amer.*

Preservation of Bodies.....Colonel Trumbull, the artist, has stated in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that much useful investigation, has established the fact, that common *bees-wax* was a principal ingredient in Egyptian embalming, and that it preserves not only bodies, but cloths and colors from decay. He therefore recommends, that an application of this substance should be made to the backs of the paintings in the Capitol, to keep them in good preservation. The *bees-wax* must be melted over a fire, with an equal quantity in its bulk, of the *oil of turpentine*; the mixture must be laid on with a large brush, and rubbed in with a hot iron, till the cloth is saturated.

Boston Bulletin.

At the dinner devoured at the Marlboro' Hotel, Mass. in honour of the battle of New-Orleans, Finn gave the following toast: "The difference between English and American *bales* at New-Orleans. We gave them good bale; they gave us leg bail—we *were cotton*, they *were worsted*."

The masters of more than two hundred slaves have notified the Colonization Society of their intention to liberate them, on condition of their going to Liberia. Of these 25 are offered by a lady of Maryland, 50 by a gentleman of Kentucky—18 or 20, by a clergyman of Virginia, and 43 by a citizen of Georgia.

Important to Surgeons.—An apparatus has been contrived for fractures of the thigh bone by Caleb Tickenor, of Connecticut, a member of the present Medical Class of our University. A model has been exhibited before the class by Professor Gibson, who thinks the principles upon which it operates can be easily reduced to practice. This apparatus combines all the advantages of the double inclined plane and Gibson's improvement of Haggeden's apparatus. This new modification will probably supercede the use of all other inventions in the treatment of fractures of the thigh-bone. *Phil. Aurora.*

A Wrestling Match....A man lately undertook to wrestle with a half pint of Brandy. First, he *took Brandy down*, with great ease; but the day was won by Brandy, who took his antagonist down, and held him for the space of three hours! when he suffered him to get up. *Berkshire American.*

Kentucky.—A bill to prohibit the importation of slaves from other states, for sale, has been rejected in the Kentucky Legislature, by a vote of 51 to 45, on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Mendicity has been in a great measure annihilated in Holland by the establishment of a society, which has purchased a large tract of land, on which suitable buildings are erected, and to which all persons soliciting relief are transferred and set to work.

Almost daily instances occur to prove that the reign of Jesuitism and bigotry, in France, is rapidly approaching to its end. The Jesuit colleges in many of the principal towns have been abandoned.

An elderly woman was lately fined forty pounds, at the Yorkshire (Eng.) sessions, for horsewhipping an infant three years old.

African Colony.—A vessel is about to be despatched to Liberia, with about one hundred and fifty emigrants.

This number is only about one fifth part of those who wish to embark.

The Georgia Courier mentions, that a few days since Mr. Simon Hancock, of Edgefield district, shot himself through the heart with a musket. He had suffered for years with a corroding cancer in the lower jaw, which rendered life a burden to him.

Old Fashioned Corsets.—The only healthy corsets, says the editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arm.

A GOOD MAN IS A USEFUL MAN.

The blessings of education, wealth, rank, leisure, authority, and reputation, are granted to a few, that they may employ them for the good of the whole community: so that those who labor may have no cause to reproach those who do not work with their hands, for being drones, and a useless burthen to the community.

A proposal is made in a New-Orleans paper, to the legislature, to appropriate the sum of five thousand dollars to Mr. Monroe, in the expectation that other states will follow the example. The pecuniary circumstances of the ex-president, the load of debts which press upon him in his old age, and vex his retirement with law suits and executions, are the reasons of this project.

From a statement in the National Intelligencer, the number of dwellings in the city of Washington appears to be 2901—of which 158 were built in the course of last yaar.

A bill passed in South Carolina authorising the creditors of an insolvent debtor to appoint a joint trustee to act with the assignee appointed by the debtor.

Boston.—Mr. Otis has been sworn in as Mayor of Boston. Mr. Quincy, his predecessor, delivered a valedictory, which is, it is stated in the papers, to be printed in a pamphlet, *with notes*. Mr. Otis, also, delivered an address, on taking his seat, which, after adverting to the immediate and proper topics that belong to the duties of the municipal anthorities, diverged into a notice of the Hartford Convention, &c. In the conclusion of his address, (says the Massachusetts Journal,) Mr. Otis made the explicit declaration, "before God and his country," that he had never been present at any deliberations, either public or private, among few or many, in which the question of a dismemberment of the Union, or the forcible resistance of the measures of the General Government, for a moment was agitated. [This is a palpable hit at Mr. Adams, who charged the Federalists with wishing to secede from the Union. It may be that Mr. A. is afraid to go home, which is the reason of his taking up his residence at Washington. His former political associates will haul him over the coals when he does go.]

Ecclesiastical statistics.—The number on the catalogue of the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, contained in Sword's Almanack for 1829, just published, amounts to 507, an increase of thirty one since the last annual list. They are distributed through the different parts of the country, as follows: In Maine, 5. New Hampshire, 3. Massachusetts, 29. Vermont, seven. Rhode Island, seven. Connecticut, fifty-six. New York, one hundred and 22. New Jersey, 16. Pennsylvania, 70. Delaware 6. Maryland, 55. Virginia, 47. North Carolina, 35. Geogia, 3. Ohio, 14. Mississippi, 5. Kentucky three. Tennessee, 2. Louisiana, 1. Michigan, 2. Arkansas, 1. Missouri, 1. Florida, 2.

Uncertainty of the law.—A farmer is now confined in the King's bench prison under these circumstances. He impounded some sheep that broke into his ground and destroyed several apple trees: one guinea was estimated for the damage done, when the farmer offered to take three shillings. The party who owned the sheep replevied, and took the case into the county court; then moved it into the King's bench and tried the cause at the assizes, and got a verdict of seven guineas against the farmer, and costs £127. Execution was issued against the farmer's goods, all of which were sold for £70. The witnesses the farmer took to the assizes cost £10, and his own attorney's bill, now due £70, and the prisoner was walked near 150 miles to surrender to his bail.

Weekly Free Press.

Human Activity.—A man trained to violent exercise from his childhood, is said to be capable of distancing the fleetest horses, and of continuing his course when they give up in weariness and exhaustion. His muscular power is immense, as we see daily proved by the weights raised with ease by common porters. However, the exertions of our noblest pedestrians give but a faint idea of the full power of a practised runner. The couriers of Persia used regularly to traverse 30 leagues in the space of 14 hours; and some natives of Africa are reported able to outstrip the lion. The savages of North America pursue the swifteat stags with such rapidity as to weary and overtake them. They have been known to travel over the most rugged and pathless mountains, a distance of 11 or 12 hundred leagues in six weeks or two months. *Wash. Chron.*

From Eaton's Life of Gen. Jackson.

"In the person of General Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and square, and weighs not more than a hundred and forty-five pounds. His conformation appears to disquality him for hardships; yet, accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression; but when, from any cause, excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing—in his address commanding; while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment, there its nothing repulsive. Easy, affable, and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief, that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not listen to his story and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. With him benevolence is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and relieve it."

The Virginia Convention Bill was still, at the last accounts, under discussion in the Virginia House of Delegates. Nothing has yet occurred which gives us any indications as to the result. It must, at last, be a work of compromise between the Western and Easter divisions of the State.

Alex. Gaz.